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'CAN'T STOP STRIKE'--FITZPATRICK; RADICALS BALKED BY WORKERS

LINER, 231 ABOARD, NEARING NEW YORK, RUNS ASHORE IN FOG

Hole Torn in the Rosalind, Red Cross Steamer—141 Passengers Taken Off.

TUGS RUSHED TO AID.

Transfer Made Without Panic—Vessel Sailed From St. John's Sept. 20.

(Special to The Evening World.)

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—The Red Cross steamship Rosalind, bound from St. John's, N. F., for New York City with 141 passengers and a crew of ninety aboard, ran on Cows Reef, off Shippan Point, Long Island Sound, in a heavy fog this morning.

A big hole was torn in the bottom of the ship near the bow, but the pumps are keeping the water from the boiler. The Rosalind lies about three-quarters of a mile off Shippan Point and a quarter of a mile inside the outer edge of the reef. It will be difficult to get her off.

Capt. H. C. Mitchell, commander of the steamer, got permission from the immigration authorities at New York to land the passengers here. They will be forwarded from Stamford to their destination by train.

The passengers were calm and little excitement prevailed as they were sent ashore. The boat left St. John's Sept. 20, touching at Halifax Sept. 23. Among the passengers are a number of American tourists.

The Rosalind is a steel vessel of 3,000 tons.

Advices received by officials of the Red Cross Line, owners of the stranded steamer Rosalind, were to the effect that No. 1 hold was nearly filled with water and that there was a leakage around the boiler. All passengers had been removed, according to Traffic Manager Cogswell, and taken to a hotel in New Haven preparatory to being sent to New York by rail. Wrecking tugs, he said, had been rushed to the aid of the Rosalind.

WOMAN AUTOIST KILLS BOY PLAYING IN STREET

Hit While Seeking to Retrieve Ball at Old Broadway and Lawrence Street.

Thomas Daly, four years old, ran in the street at Lawrence Street and Old Broadway this morning to retrieve a ball with which he had been playing. He was struck by an automobile operated by Mrs. Alice Stewart, forty-two, wife of Scott Stewart, a real estate manager of Lawrence Park, Bronxville. A woman picked up the unconscious boy and started running with him to the Knickerbocker Hospital, three blocks away. The boy died in her arms before she reached the institution.

Mrs. Stewart was arrested by Patrolman Condon and placed in charge of the motor at the West 123d Street Police Station. She will be arraigned before Magistrate Curran in Washington Heights Court on a technical charge of homicide.

Scotch Farmers Demand Shorter Day. LONDON, Sept. 25.—Scotch farm laborers today were fighting to win their demands for an eight-hour day. Their trade union committee, selected from the National Industrial Council, and in an ultimatum to the Government declared they would not return until their demands were granted.

LENINE ASSASSINATED, SAYS REPORT REACHING THE BOURSE IN PARIS

No Details of the Killing of the Russian Bolshevik Premier Are Given.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—RUMOR was in circulation on the Bourse here to-day that Nicolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, had been assassinated. No details are given.

ENGLAND WILL TRY AGAIN TO SETTLE IRISH QUESTION

Report Follows Conference Between Cabinet and Viscount French.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Evening News to-day announces that, as the result of a consultation by the Cabinet with Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, another attempt will be made by the Government to settle the Irish question, and that Viscount French will retain his office.

STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM'S FAILURE IS ANNOUNCED

Keane, Zayas and Potts Suspended; Partner Says Withdrawals Are to Blame.

The failure of the firm of Keane, Zayas and Potts was announced on the Stock Exchange this afternoon.

At the office of the firm, No. 15 Broad Street, a number of customers quickly gathered, but there was no disturbance. Mr. Keane stated that the cause of the failure was withdrawals, but could not indicate whether he meant from the firm or withdrawals of accounts. He said that the amount involved was small and that he expected to weather the storm in thirty days. He could not tell what the firm's liabilities amount to.

The firm was organized March 1, 1909, and comprises John T. Keane, Octavio A. Zayas and Hugh H. Potts. Mr. Potts is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, having been admitted Feb. 25, 1909.

CLEMENCEAU'S WORD TO THE U. S. SENATE IS "HURRY RATIFICATION"

French Premier Tells Deputies They Must Reject or Accept Without Amendment.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—SPEAKING in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the German peace treaty, Premier Clemenceau said that if he had any word to send the United States Senate it would be that it hurry the ratification of the treaty.

Replying to criticism of the treaty, M. Clemenceau said the League of Nations was not as perfect as President Wilson would have desired, but that he (Clemenceau) had no criticisms to offer.

The Premier read documents showing that Great Britain came spontaneously to the help of France without being bound by any military accord.

"You only have the right to accept it or reject it as a whole, without amending it," he said, answering an interpellation. Clemenceau explained that the treaty had not been written in French because the English-speaking delegates at the Peace Conference represented 300,000,000 people.

POLICEMAN FIGHTS WITH BARE HANDS DOG BITING SEVEN

Brooklyn Patrolman Clutches Infuriated Animal By Throat When Club Misses.

PUPILS ARE IN PERIL.

Five Children and Two Adults Attacked by Canine in the Bath Beach Section.

Policeman Blithe of the Bath Beach Station, Brooklyn, used his bare hands to conquer a dog that bit five children and two adults this afternoon and caused a panic in a dozen blocks around 19th Avenue and 63d Street.

Blithe and two other policemen cornered the dog at 20th Avenue and 61st Street. Blithe swung at it with his stick, but missed. The dog lunged and gripped the stick. Instantly Blithe swooped and clutched the struggling animal by the throat. The dog, forty pounds of wild muscle, almost got away, but the other policemen, Cune and Olsen, came to Blithe's help, bound the dog and took it to the station, where examination is being made to decide whether the bitten persons must have the Pasteur treatment.

Leah Lieberman, 13, No. 1925 63d Street, as the first victim. She was about to enter her home when the dog bit her on the right arm. The animal circled away and next attacked Celia Cohen, No. 2024 60th Street, who was bitten on the leg and head. Her mother, Mrs. Rose Cohen, and Nathan Greenberg, No. 2126 60th Street, were bitten when they tried to drive off the dog.

The next victim was Hannah Martin, three, No. 2025 61st Street. She was about to enter her home when the dog bit her on the right arm. The animal circled away and next attacked Celia Cohen, No. 2024 60th Street, who was bitten on the leg and head. Her mother, Mrs. Rose Cohen, and Nathan Greenberg, No. 2126 60th Street, were bitten when they tried to drive off the dog.

The injured had their wounds cauterized at the Conny Island Hospital. The owner of the dog is not known.

RECORD DAY IN THE BRONX TO BECOME U. S. CITIZENS

Jewish Holiday One Reason for Rush to Apply for Naturalization Papers.

This was a record day for applications for naturalization papers in the Bronx. Thomas Ryan, the naturalization clerk, said there were two reasons: "The Jewish holiday is one," he said, "and the other is the fact that we are now permitted to accept the applications of Germans and Austrians for the first time since the war."

Technically, the war is not over, and it is not possible for an enemy alien to complete the naturalization process at this time. But the acceptance of applications is considered at least in the Bronx as permissible.

More than 350 applications of various nationalities were received in the forenoon and there was a line of more than five hundred waiting.

House Committee Turns Down a Pineau Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day rejected a resolution by Representative Pinet, Republican, of New York, proposing that the House go on record as disapproving the use of American military or naval forces at Fiume.

PITTSBURGH ZONE MILLS CLAIM MORE MEN ARE WORKING

Return Not Large but Steady, Steel Corporation Officials Report.

STRIKE CHIEF PLEASED.

Foster Insists Men Are Gaining and Calls Situation "Better Than Ever."

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—The fourth day of the steel workers' strike found Western Pennsylvania comparatively quiet.

Corporation officials announced that the gradual return of men which set in on the second day of the strike continued to-day. The return, it was said, was not large, but was steady, and gratification was expressed by steel company officials with the situation.

Secretary William Z. Foster of the Steel Workers' National Committee said he had no reports of further shutdowns, but was in receipt of information from different parts of the Pittsburgh field that gains are being made by the strikers. Mr. Foster added that interesting developments may be looked for within the next few days. He summed up the situation by stating it "was better than ever."

At the office of the Carnegie Steel Company it was said that more men had gone to work at Homestead and the Edgar Thomson Works at Braddock, and that the best showing was made at Clairton, where the Carnegie concern has by-product coke works, open hearth furnaces and finishing mills. It was also given out that production of some of the company's mills was twice that of the day before. The city mills of the Carnegie Company were reported in operation but working short-handed.

Mills of the Carnegie Steel Company at New Castle to-day were operating close to 100 per cent. capacity, according to plant officials. The two plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company are operating 60 per cent. capacity, a gain of 10 per cent. since yesterday, according to Supt. D. S. Fyle.

A summary of the strike situation given out to-day by the Carnegie Company said:

"The overnight situation is a source of not only gratification, but really is encouraging. Improvement is shown everywhere, and at some mills more men than were needed reported for work, and these were provided for at other plants."

"At our biggest mills in the Monongahela Valley, there seems to be a helpful sentiment among the workmen. The expression has come to us from some of them that they are tired of their 'fun,' as one man termed it, and were ready to go to work."

"All told, the situation this morning is better than it has been all week."

The Jones & Laughlin Works, one of the large independent steel plants in the district, were represented as working with about 150 to 200 men short. The company employs 15,000.

In the district outside the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh workers were reported by corporation sources without material change, with a tendency toward improvement. American Steel and Wire Company

(Continued on Sixteenth Page.)

'STEEL WORKERS DEMAND JUSTICE FROM GOVERNMENT' UNION CHIEF TELLS SENATE

Fitzpatrick Declares Walkout Will Spread to Other Industries if It Continues—No Personal Knowledge of Conditions He Assails.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Testifying to-day as the first witness before the Senate Labor Committee investigating the steel strike, John Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the Union Workers' Organizing Committee, declared that even if the United States Steel Corporation agreed to a conference with representatives of the men he did not believe the strike could be called off now.

Fitzpatrick declared "the 350,000 men on strike are going to ask the United States Government to give them decent justice, and until that is accorded they will not go back to the mills."

"If the strike continues it will not be confined to the steel industry," the labor leader warned the Senators at another time.

Fitzpatrick traced the organization of the workers, charging that the United States Steel Corporation had consistently combated every effort of the men to better their condition, which he described as one of long hours and "pauper's pay."

He charged that in one case in Pennsylvania mill guards had deliberately killed a woman who was protecting some children with her skirts for the purpose of terrorizing the foreign mill workers.

WITNESS NEVER INSIDE OF STEEL PLANTS.

Under questioning Senators, Fitzpatrick said he was a householder by trade and that his knowledge of conditions in the steel industry had been gained by talks with the workers. He admitted he had never been in the plants.

Fitzpatrick said twelve hours was the basic day in the steel industry, though a few skilled men did work eight hours. He said they might be paid \$20, \$40 or \$50 a day, but that it was a "pittance" considering the work and the conditions surrounding it.

A clash between Chairman Kenyon and Attorney William B. Rubin, representing the steel workers' committee, marked the opening of the inquiry. Senator Kenyon, calling the Senate committee to order, announced that following the adoption of the Senate resolution he had wired Mr. Fitzpatrick and Judge Gary, requesting them to appear. He said Judge Gary had asked permission to appear later, pleading inability to be here to-day.

"What assurance have we that Judge Gary will come here to testify?" demanded Mr. Rubin.

"I don't know what assurance you have, but I have Judge Gary's word," snapped Senator Kenyon.

GOMPER'S STAND MADE PLAIN BY LETTERS.

Attorney Rubin read into the record all the correspondence which had passed between Fitzpatrick and President Wilson, Samuel Gompers and Judge Gary.

All doubt as to Gompers' attitude

(Continued on Second Page.)

HEAVY ODDS AGAINST UNION IN THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT DUE TO RACIAL ANTAGONISM

Few Americans in Ranks and Public, in Belief that "Reds" Incited Trouble, Justify 'Treat-em-Rough' Police Tactics—Strike Funds Short

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—The Pittsburgh steel district is the battle ground of the strike in the steel industry, and a survey of the battle ground, occupying all of yesterday, establishes that it is a precarious terrain for the strikers. The American Federation of Labor organizers, who are running the strike, are battling against these odds:

First—They have been unable to organize the skilled and half-skilled labor in the Pittsburgh mills, the highly paid rollers, furnace men and mechanics, of whom a negligible number are on strike.

Second—They have fanned to a considerable degree of heat a racial antagonism which has existed in the Pittsburgh steel district ever since the manufacturers began to import or employ cheap labor from southern and southwestern Europe. This antagonism was accentuated during the war, and, try as they will, the strike leaders are unable to counteract the public impression that this is a strike of foreigners, aimed indirectly at the Government of the United States.

Third—The strikers and their leaders are unable to hold public meetings out of doors anywhere in the Pittsburgh district, because the police won't let them.

Fourth—The smokestacks of the four big plants of the United States Steel Corporation are heaving clouds of smoke by day, and the blast furnaces are shooting up pillars of fire by night, and the whole Monongahela Valley is continually smothered under a smoke haze such as prevails when the steel industry is under full headway, which evidences of industry are not conducive to stiffening the backbone of the strikers, who were told before they went out that the steel business in the Pittsburgh district would be killed within forty-eight hours.

Fifth—The Strike Committee is shy of money, the bulk of the initiation fee of \$3 per man having been eaten up by overhead costs, and the prospect of obtaining funds for paying strike benefits from the international organizations maintaining unions in the steel mills appears to be extremely slim.

Sixth—The United States Steel Corporation and the independent steel companies have concentrated all their resources and reserves in the Pittsburgh district, and the apparent success of the strike in Chicago and other sections may be partially set down to the fact that the manufacturers made no particular efforts to keep those mills open. To avoid recognizing the union, which recognition would immediately lead to demands for higher pay and shorter hours and the closed shop, the United States Steel Corporation is prepared to spend hundreds of millions of dollars.

And there is the situation in concrete form. On the one hand is the most powerful industrial organization in the United States with unlimited funds behind it. On the other hand is a skeleton labor organization, divided against itself and without sufficient financial resources. ODDS ARE ALL AGAINST THE STRIKERS.

Yesterday I travelled from Pittsburgh to Clairton and back on both sides of the Monongahela and for the first time I realized the power of the odds against the strikers. Let us take the handicaps in the order set forth above and contemplate them in detail.

In the matter of skilled labor and half-skilled labor, which are not organized in the mills, and mechanics, who are not fully organized although the bulk of them belong to unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., the steel corporation possesses an overwhelming advantage. The skilled and partially skilled men directly en-

Order Will Affect 35,000 in All Plants, Union Leaders Assert.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 25.—Union officials of the Bethlehem Steel Co. agree by 4 o'clock this afternoon to the union's request for a conference, the strike ordered for Monday morning at 6 o'clock will go into effect, leaders of workmen declare. Up to noon to-day no reply had been received, leaders stated.

Should a walkout be ordered the company's plants at Bethlehem, Steelton, Sparrows Point, Reading and Lehigh will be affected, involving 35,000 workers.

TAKE BELLICANS BEFORE MEALS and see how fine Good Digestion makes you feel.—Adv.